United Nations A/ES-10/732–S/2016/770

General Assembly
Security Council

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9 September 2016

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 8 September 2016 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I write to alert you to the grave situation and continuously rising tensions in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, as a result of Israel's relentless provocations and illegal actions against the Palestinian people. On a daily basis, the occupying Power persists with its grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, which are exacerbating the humanitarian situation on the ground, intensifying the hardships faced by the Palestinian people and diminishing any hope of achieving peace based on the two-State solution.

Today, we bring your immediate attention to the critical situation of Palestinian political prisoners illegally imprisoned and detained by Israel. Thousands of Palestinians, among them women and children, continue to be held in deplorable conditions and subjected to grave human rights violations. In particular, I must underscore the plight of three hunger-striking prisoners risking their lives in a peaceful, non-violent protest of their detention without charge. In this regard, Malik Al-Qadi, age 20, and brothers, Mohammed Al-Balboul, age 25, and Mahmoud Al-Balboul, age 21, have been on a continuous hunger strike for more than 67 days and are almost facing inevitable death after being neglected and treated inhumanely by Israeli occupation authorities.

The three hunger strikers are now hospitalized in Israeli hospitals due to the severe deterioration in their health. Mohammed is currently suffering from temporary blindness. His health condition worsened after hospital staff and Israeli occupying authorities attempted to force-feed him, which is considered a form of torture. Meanwhile, Mahmoud's health has also deteriorated and he risks becoming paralyzed. The brothers were arrested alongside each other during a violent predawn raid by Israeli occupying forces who invaded their family home in Bethlehem in the Occupied West Bank on 4 July 2016. At the same time, Malik has been on a hunger strike since 11 July, after being arrested on 23 May 2016, also in Bethlehem. He is

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suffering from severe pain in the chest and abdomen and has been told by doctors that he is risking organ damage.

We urge the international community to take action to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease these condemnable practices and to heed the calls for the release of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centres and for respect for their human rights. Serious efforts must be made by the international community to compel Israel to comply with international law, including humanitarian law, specifically article 76 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which clearly defines the rights of protected persons faced with detention by an occupying Power. The international community must ensure that the occupying Power acts humanely towards the peaceful, non-violent hunger-striking prisoners and release them and all other Palestinians being unlawfully and arbitrarily imprisoned and detained.

Moreover, the occupying Power carried out yet another extrajudicial execution, killing Mustafa Nimr, age 27, and seriously wounding his cousin, Ali Nimr, in Shuafat refugee camp in occupied East Jerusalem. The occupying forces had been in the camp carrying out a violent raid when Mustafa and Ali returned back to the camp after going food shopping. When they arrived at the camp, Israeli occupying forces riddled their car with over 60 bullets and they also opened fire on ambulances trying to reach the young men for over an hour. Mustafa was declared dead at the scene but his body was taken by Israeli occupying forces and is being withheld from his family. Ali is currently in Hadassah hospital in occupied East Jerusalem and is being treated for critical blood loss. In another exposé of the complete disregard for Palestinian human life and the immoral behaviour of Israeli occupying forces, a video that was taken of the tragic incident has surfaced showing Israel's occupying forces shooting at the car after it had been stopped. These latest extrajudicial executions highlight the continuing need for international protection for the Palestinian people. Moreover, we demand justice for our people and call for the international community to hold the perpetrators of this latest crime responsible for their war crimes. The culture of impunity that Israel has enjoyed for a half a century at the expense of innocent Palestinian life due to the inaction by the international community must come to an immediate end.

The international community cannot continue absolving Israel, the occupying Power, of its responsibility for these violations and of its obligations under international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions. We call on the international community, including the Security Council, to act with urgency and responsibility to ensure the de-escalation of this perilous situation in Occupied Palestine, including in particular in Occupied East Jerusalem, and to bring a halt to the occupying Power's violations of international law, which are unjustifiable in any way, remain the source of grave hardship and suffering for the Palestinian people, and seriously jeopardize the prospects for realizing a peaceful, just settlement on the basis of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions and in accordance with the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders.

This letter is in follow-up to our 594 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 2 September 2016 (A/ES-10/731-S/2016/758) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the

occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/70/1037–S/2016/771

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2016

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 8 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of remarks made by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 7 September 2016 with regard to a press statement of the Security Council issued on 6 September 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-15854 (E) 150916

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Annex to the letter dated 8 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Remarks made by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 7 September (KCNA) — A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK gave the following answer to the question raised by KCNA on Wednesday, 7 September 2016 as regards the fact that the United Nations Security Council took issue with the DPRK's routine ballistic rocket launch exercise:

At the Security Council on 6 September, the U.S. and its followers cooked up a press statement again in which they found fault with the DPRK's measure for bolstering up nuclear deterrence for self-defence.

The DPRK categorically rejects this as an intolerable act of encroaching upon its dignity, right to existence, sovereignty and right to self-defence.

The recent ballistic rocket launch exercise of the Korean People's Army was successfully conducted without giving any negative impact to the security of the countries around the DPRK and the international waters as before.

The Security Council is not uttering a word about the brigandish act of the U.S., which is conducting nuclear war exercises for aggression after introducing huge nuclear war means, including strategic assets, into the Korean peninsula but is taking issue with the DPRK's legitimate measure for self-defence. This is utterly illogical.

The more viciously the Security Council finds fault with the DPRK's legitimate measures for self-defence by siding with the U.S., arch criminal harassing peace and security on the Korean peninsula, the more glaringly it will reveal its true colours as an unfair good-for-nothing entity before the international community.

The DPRK will continue to expand the signal successes of bolstering up the nuclear force in a phased way in this historic year when it started with the solemn blast of the first H-bomb test of Juche Korea.

United Nations S/2016/772

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2016

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling resolutions 1509 (2003), 2190 (2014), 2215 (2015), 2239 (2015) and 2288 (2016) on the situation in Liberia, as well as resolution 2284 (2016) on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and resolution 2295 (2016) on the situation in Mali,

Welcoming the overall progress toward sustaining peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Liberia, in particular the Liberia National Police (LNP), Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) and Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), to assume full and complete security responsibility across Liberia from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in line with the conclusion of the 30 June 2016 security transition,

Stressing that lasting stability requires the Government of Liberia to maintain well-functioning, accountable and responsive national institutions, particularly to provide for rule of law and to support national reconciliation, *expressing concern* that the Government of Liberia has not demonstrated sufficient progress in this regard and *encouraging* the enhanced assistance of Member States and multilateral organizations,

Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources and disputes related to land ownership and *also noting* that issues related to corruption continue to threaten to undermine stability and the effectiveness of government institutions,

Encouraging all stakeholders to facilitate inclusive and peaceful elections in Liberia and *stressing* that the responsibility for the conduct and security of free, fair and transparent elections in 2017 rests with the Liberian authorities,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Liberia to strengthen cooperation, including on security, among governments and organizations in the sub-region and *also noting* inter-mission cooperation between UNMIL, the United Nations Operation for Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA),

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in paragraphs 10 and 16 of resolution 2239 (2015), shall be extended until 31 December 2016;

2. *Decides* that the authorized ceilings of UNMIL's military and police components shall remain at 1,240 and 606 personnel, respectively;

3. *Affirms its readiness* to consider, based on the Security Council's review by 15 December 2016 of Liberia's overall capacity to ensure stability and security conditions on the ground, the withdrawal of UNMIL and transition to a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace and, in this regard, *recalls* its request to the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission to Liberia in order to provide recommendations by 15 November 2016, and further *requests* the Secretary-General to include therein an update on the proposed modalities regarding the transfer of the regional Quick Reaction Force as endorsed in paragraph 41 of resolution 2295 (2016);

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2016/773

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 9 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of the following:

Over the past four years, armed terrorist groups and their Western and Gulf masters, as well as intelligence services and media outlets, have disparaged the Syrian Arab Republic, concocting baseless accusations to the effect that it has used toxic chemical substances such as chlorine gas in a number of locations in the Syrian Arab Republic. Those false claims have, as usual, coincided with the Security Council's discussion of issues related to the crisis in Syria.

The Government of the Syrian Arabic Republic notes that every time those groups and their supporters, especially their Western supporters, commit crimes using toxic gases, for example in Khan al-Asal in 2013, they go on to commit another, as they did in the Ghutah outside Damascus in 2013. Similarly, on 7 September 2016, they used toxic gases in the Sukkari neighbourhood of Aleppo to deflect attention from their use of chemical substances in the Awamid area of Aleppo on 2 August 2016. The objective has clearly always been to mislead international investigators and divert attention from the actual perpetrator of these crimes.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic categorically denies that any Syrian Government entity has used such toxic gases. In all cases in which the use of such gases has been recorded in Syria, the real perpetrators were the armed criminal groups, acting on instructions from their masters in order to diminish the Syrian Arab Army's progress against terrorist gangs, detract from its protection of our brave and steadfast people in the city of Aleppo and all over Syria, and perpetuate the political coercion in the Security Council and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic immediately contacted the Aleppo Health Directorate, which confirmed that there was no medical emergency at hospitals due to injuries resulting from toxic chemical substances. Experts and specialists conducted a study of the data available to them, and they stated that chlorine gas had not been used in the Sukkari incident. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that the use of chemical weapons by anyone, anywhere and under any circumstances whatsoever is unacceptable.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic condemns the recurring use of toxic chemical substances against the Syrian people, including innocent civilians, by the armed terrorist groups, their masters and the Western intelligence agencies that support them. Syria reiterates that it remains ready to cooperate with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its team in Syria to investigate these and other crimes. It also calls on hostile parties to cease such despicable practices immediately and to take all necessary measures to expose those behind them. The principal victims here are Syrian civilians, including those who are taking a stand against the terrorists set loose by Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Turkey and Western intelligence services to weaken the resolve of the Syrian people and our heroic army.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2016/774

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2016

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Long Lasting Peace reached between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP) on 24 August 2016 and *commending* the determination of the parties in reaching this historic agreement to end over 50 years of conflict,

Further welcoming the agreements reached between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP on 23 June 2016, including the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Laying down of Arms which provides for a tripartite monitoring and verification mechanism (MVM),

Recalling resolution 2261 (2016) which established a political mission (the Mission) to participate for a period of 12 months as the international component and coordinator of the MVM,

Looking forward to the forthcoming conclusion of a Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) between the United Nations and the Government of Colombia,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report of 19 August 2016 to the President of the Security Council (S/2016/729),

1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's report S/2016/729 and *approves* the recommendations therein regarding the size, operational aspects and mandate of the Mission including the recommendations in paragraph 36;

2. *Recognizes* the need for expeditious deployment of the tripartite MVM, and *authorizes* the Mission to share equally with the Government of Colombia the support required for preparation and facilities management of the Transitional Local Zones for Normalisation and the Transitional Local Points for Normalisation during the 12-month period authorised by resolution 2261 (2016);

3. *Welcomes* contributions of unarmed observers already presented by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Member States and other Member States, and *looks forward* to further contributions.

16-15820 (E) 130916

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United Nations S/2016/775

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 9 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Security Council a statement by the Government of the Republic of Korea on the fifth nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 September 2016 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Oh** Joon
Permanent Representative

16-15841 (E) 150916

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Annex to the letter dated 9 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Government of the Republic of Korea on the fifth nuclear test of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted its fifth nuclear test on 9 September 2016, in Punggye-ri, North Hamgyong Province.

2. Despite the clear warnings sent again by the international community at the Group of 20 Summit and the East Asia Summit, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has conducted another nuclear test in 2016, in flagrant violation of relevant Security Council resolutions. The Government of the Republic of Korea strongly condemns such a grave provocation, which must not be condoned.

3. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea regime is continuing its dangerous provocations, focusing solely on the advancement of its nuclear and missile capabilities while completely ignoring the poor human rights situation of its people and their livelihood. However, the regime must clearly realize that it has nothing to gain from such behaviour. The more reckless its provocations, the stronger the international sanctions against it and the more severe the diplomatic isolation it will face, leading to the collapse of its economy and eventual self-destruction.

4. The Government of the Republic of Korea again strongly calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to immediately abandon its nuclear weapons and missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The Government of the Republic of Korea will continue to cooperate with the international community and make all necessary efforts to seek much tougher sanctions at the Security Council and at the bilateral level.

5. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Korea will maintain a posture of heightened readiness against any further provocation by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which threatens the safety of the Republic of Korea and the lives of its people, and will demonstrate an unwavering response.

United Nations S/2016/776

Security Council

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13 September 2016

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Letter dated 7 September 2016 from the Permanent Representatives of Senegal and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In Juba on 4 September 2016, during the Security Council's visit to South Sudan, the members of the Council and the Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan agreed on a joint communiqué (see annex).

We would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fodé **Seck**
Permanent Representative of Senegal
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Samantha **Power**
Permanent Representative of the United States of America
to the United Nations

16-15855 (E) 160916

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Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2016 from the Permanent Representatives of Senegal and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Joint communiqué by the Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan and the members of the Security Council

The Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan expressed its determination to implement the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, in particular the reform agenda, now that the Transitional National Legislative Assembly is in place.

The members of the Security Council and the Transitional Government of National Unity agreed to work in a fresh spirit of cooperation to advance the interests of the South Sudanese people, particularly their aspirations for justice, liberty and prosperity. They agree that the humanitarian and security needs of the people are paramount.

To improve the security situation, the Transitional Government of National Unity gave its consent to the deployment, as part of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), of the Regional Protection Force recently authorized by Security Council resolution 2304 (2016). Members of the Security Council agreed that troop contributors and UNMISS and the Transitional Government of National Unity will continue to work through the modalities of the deployment, building upon the consultations of 25 August and 1 September and anticipating further imminent discussions.

The Transitional Government of National Unity commits to permit free movement of UNMISS in conformity with its mandate, including to protect civilians. To this end, the Transitional Government of National Unity commits to devising a plan with UNMISS by the end of September 2016 on concrete steps to remove impediments to the ability of UNMISS to implement its mandate, including reviewing procedures related to movement of UNMISS and streamlining bureaucratic processes. UNMISS commits to inform the Transitional Government of National Unity of all movements and of other details as appropriate.

The Transitional Government of National Unity signals its readiness to implement chapter V of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, including to work with the African Union in setting up the Hybrid Court for South Sudan as soon as the African Union provides proposals for its work as provided in the Agreement.

The Transitional Government of National Unity commits to immediately improve humanitarian access, including by providing assistance in eliminating illegal checkpoints and by reviewing by the end of September 2016, with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, modalities for streamlining bureaucratic processes and access to populations in need.

United Nations S/2016/777

Security Council

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13 September 2016

Original: English

Identical letters dated 12 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you for the second time in a week regarding the continued spillover of the conflict in Syria into Israeli territory. Last week, in two separate instances, rockets launched from Syria landed in Israeli territory.

On 7 September, at 1645 hours, a rocket landed north of the village of Kela Alon in the Golan Heights, 13 kilometres west of the Alpha line. On 10 September, at 1203 hours, a 100mm artillery shell landed near the town of Majdal Shams. On both occasions, following the rocket fire, the Israel Defense Forces took defensive measures against the sources of the shooting.

Israel holds the government of Syria responsible for all actions that take place on Syrian territory. Israel has no interest in getting involved in the conflict in Syria, but will not tolerate cross-border fire from Syria of any kind and will take all necessary measures to protect its civilians, territory and interests.

Israel demands that the Syrian regime abide by the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-15845 (E) 140916

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